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EXAMINER

WANG, JIN CHENG

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2672

8

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/718,868

Applicant(s)

ORT ET AL.

Examiner

Jin-Cheng Wang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21-34, 36, 37, 39, 40 and 42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 15-16, 18-19, 21-34, 36-37, 39-40, and 42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on 2/2/2004 has been entered. Claims 2, 10, 13, 16 19, 23, 31, 34, 37 and 40 have been amended. Claims 1-13, 15-16, 18-19, 21-34, 36-37, 39-40, and 42 are pending in the present application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-13, 15-16, 18, 22-34, 36-37 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being fully anticipated by Gough et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,638,501 (hereinafter Gough).

4. Claim 1:

Gough teaches a method comprising:

copying and saving first pixel values corresponding to a first display screen area (e.g., column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17; copying and saving first pixel values corresponding to the VRAM into RAM);

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blending the copied first pixel values with second pixel values to generate third pixel values (e.g., column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17; the blending Engine 190 takes the inputs both from the RAM overlay screen buffer 194 and the RAM screen buffer 192 wherein the RAM overlay screen buffer 194 stores the second pixel values and RAM screen buffer 192 stores the copied first pixel values);

replacing the original first pixel values with the third pixel values to effectuate display of a non-blocking always visible display (e.g., column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17; the blended image replaces the original image in the VRAM buffer wherein the VRAM buffer stores the third pixel values);

monitoring for display operations that impact the first display screen area (e.g., column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17);

upon detection of such a display operation, replacing said third pixel values with said first pixel values using said saved first pixel values (e.g., figures 6a-16; column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17. Gough teaches swapping pages in the VRAM buffer and the RAM buffer. Gough also teaches in column 12, lines 1-17 swapping images between VRAM and RAM in a way that the copied first pixel values stored in the RAM can be mapped to the physical memory area of the VRAM using the redirection of pointers to the VRAM);

upon completion of the detected operation, copying and saving fourth pixel values corresponding to the first display screen area (e.g., figures 6a-16; column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17);

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blending the copied fourth pixel values with said second pixel values to generate fifth pixel values (e.g., figures 6a-16; column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17);

replacing the original fourth pixel values with the fifth pixel values to sustain the non-blocking always visible characteristic of the non-blocking always visible display (e.g., figures 6a-16; column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17).

Claim 2:

The claim 2 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of marking a buffer holding said third/fifth pixel values changed and periodically checking to determine if said buffer has been marked changed.

However, Gough further discloses the claimed limitation of marking a buffer holding said third/fifth pixel values changed and periodically checking to determine if said buffer has been marked changed (e.g., column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-67).

Claim 3:

The claim 3 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of intercepting invocations of display screen memory operations; and determining if targeted display screen areas of the display screen memory operations being invoked intersect with said first screen display area.

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However, Gough further discloses the claimed limitation of intercepting invocations of display screen memory operations; and determining if targeted display screen areas of the display screen memory operations being invoked intersect with said first screen display area (e.g., column 7, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17).

Claim 4:

The claim 4 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of intercepting cursor events associated with said first display screen area; and determining whether the cursor events are to be handled by an application program associated with said non-blocking always visible display or an application program associated with an underlying display window.

However, Gough further discloses the claimed limitation of intercepting cursor events associated with said first display screen area; and determining whether the cursor events (e.g., (e.g., screen inputs; the menu bar; icons; column 5, lines 5-15; column 5, lines 48-63) are to be handled by an application program associated with said non-blocking always visible display or an application program associated with an underlying display window (e.g., column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-60; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17).

Claim 5:

The claim 5 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 4 except additional claimed limitation of each of said blending being performed in accordance with a then current blending setting, and determining if the current blending setting is greater than a predetermined threshold, favoring contents of said non-blocking always visible display.

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However, Gough further discloses the claimed limitation of each of said blending being performed in accordance with a then current blending setting, and determining if the current blending setting is greater than a predetermined threshold, favoring (e.g., transparent versus translucent; column 6, lines 50-64; favoring the underlying display window in alpha blending with the multiplier alpha less than 0.5 being applied to the underlying display window; column 10, lines 23-41) contents of said non-blocking always visible display (e.g., column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-60; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17).

Claim 6:

The claim 6 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of said non-blocking always visible display being a selected one of an on-line data monitor, a tool bar, a logo/mark, and an animated assistant.

However, Gough further discloses the claimed limitation of said non-blocking always visible display being a selected one of an on-line data monitor, a tool bar, a logo/mark, and an animated assistant (e.g., column 5, lines 5-65; column 5, lines 50-64; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-60; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17).

5. Claim 7:

Gough teaches a method comprising:

copying and saving first pixel values corresponding to a first display screen area (e.g., column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17);

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blending the copied first pixel values with second pixel values to generate third pixel values (e.g., column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17);

replacing the original first pixel values with the third pixel values to effectuate display of a non-blocking always visible display (e.g., column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17);

intercepting cursor events associated with said first display screen area (e.g., column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17);

determining whether the cursor events (e.g., column 5, lines 5-65; column 5, lines 50-64; column 7, lines 1-67) are to be handled by an application program associated with said non-blocking always visible display or an application program associated with an underlying display window, based at least in part on a current blending bias (e.g., transparent versus translucent; column 6, lines 50-64; favoring the underlying display window in alpha blending with the multiplier alpha less than 0.5 being applied to the underlying display window; column 10, lines 23-41) between said non-blocking always visible display and said underlying display windows (e.g., figures 6a-16; column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17).

Claims 8-9:

The claim 8(9) encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 7 except additional claimed limitation as recited in claim 5(6). The claim is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 5(6).

6. Claim 10:

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Gough teaches a method comprising:

copying and saving first pixel values corresponding to a first display screen area on which a non-block always visible on-line data monitor is to be rendered (e.g., column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17);

blending the copied first pixel values with second pixel values corresponding to the non-block always visible on-line data monitor to generate third pixel values (e.g., column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17); and

replacing the original first pixel values with the third pixel values to effectuate display of the on-line data monitor with the non-blocking always visible attribute to provide visual differentiation between said on-line data monitor and underlying display windows associated with locally executed application programs (e.g., figures 7-12; column 6, lines 50-64; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17).

Claim 11:

The claim 11 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 10 except additional claimed limitation of monitoring for display operations that impact the first display screen;

upon detection of such a display operation, replacing said third pixel values with said first pixel values using said saved first pixel values;

upon completion of the detected operation, copying and saving fourth pixel values corresponding to the first display screen area;

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blending the copied fourth pixel values with said second pixel values to generate fifth pixel values;

replacing the original fourth pixel values with the fifth pixel values to sustain the non-blocking always visible characteristic of the non-blocking always visible display.

However, Gough further discloses the claimed limitation of monitoring for display operations that impact the first display screen area (e.g., figures 6a-16; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17);

upon detection of such a display operation, replacing said third pixel values with said first pixel values using said saved first pixel values (e.g., figures 6a-16; column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17);

upon completion of the detected operation, copying and saving fourth pixel values corresponding to the first display screen area (e.g., figures 6a-16; column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17);

blending the copied fourth pixel values with said second pixel values to generate fifth pixel values (e.g., figures 6a-16; column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17);

replacing the original fourth pixel values with the fifth pixel values to sustain the non-blocking always visible characteristic of the non-blocking always visible display (e.g., figures 6a-16; column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17).

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Claim 12:

The claim 12 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 10 except additional claim limitation of intercepting cursor events associated with said first display screen area and determining whether the cursor events are to be handled by an application program associated with said non-blocking always visible display or an application program associated with an underlying display window, based at least in part on a current blending bias between said non-blocking always visible display and said underlying display windows.

However, Gough further discloses the claim limitation of intercepting cursor events associated with said first display screen area (e.g., column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17) and determining whether the cursor events (e.g., screen inputs; the menu bar; icons; column 5, lines 5-15; column 5, lines 48-63) are to be handled by an application program associated with said non-blocking always visible display or an application program associated with an underlying display window, based at least in part on a current blending bias (e.g., transparent versus translucent; column 6, lines 50-64; favoring the underlying display window in alpha blending with the multiplier alpha less than 0.5 being applied to the underlying display window; column 10, lines 23-41) between said non-blocking always visible display and said underlying display windows (e.g., column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17).

7. Claims 13 and 15:

The claim 13(15) encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1(7 and 9). The claims are subject to same reasons set forth in claims 1(7 and 9).

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8. Claims 16 and 18:

The claim 16(18) encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1(7 and 9).

The claims are subject to same reasons set forth in claims 1(7 and 9).

9. Claims 22-27:

The claim 22(23-27) encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claims 1(2-6) except the additional claim limitation of an apparatus. However, Gough further discloses the claim limitation of an apparatus (e.g., figure 1; column 4-5).

10. Claims 28-30:

The claim 28(29-30) encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claims 7(8-9) except the additional claim limitation of an apparatus. However, Gough further discloses the claim limitation of an apparatus (e.g., figure 1; column 4-5).

11. Claims 31-33:

The claim 31(32-33) encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claims 10(11-13) except the additional claim limitation of an apparatus. However, Gough further discloses the claim limitation of an apparatus (e.g., figure 1; column 4-5).

12. Claims 34 and 36:

The claim 34(36) encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claims 13(15) except the additional claim limitation of an apparatus. However, Gough further discloses the claim limitation of an apparatus (e.g., figure 1; column 4-5).

13. Claims 37 and 39:

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The claim 37(39) encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claims 16(18) except the additional claim limitation of an apparatus. However, Gough further discloses the claim limitation of an apparatus (e.g., figure 1; column 4-5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

14. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

15. Claims 19, 21, 40 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gough et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,638,501 (hereinafter Gough) in view of Jaaskelainen, U.S. Patent No. 6,002,397 (hereinafter Jaaskelainen).

Gough discloses most of the features included in claims 19 and 21, but is silent to some additional features as recited in these Claims. However, these additional features are described in the Jaaskelainen reference, wherein the methods of: copying and saving first pixel values corresponding to a first display screen area on which a non-blocking always visible animated assistant is to be rendered. The Jaaskelainen reference describes a navigational aid that is presented to a user in a popup window list (Col. 14, Lines 38-41). The automated assistant (automatic help tool) is described in the reference at Col. 14, Lines 41-45 wherein the user can traverse a window in conjunction with blended or non-blended windows/image hierarchy, wherein the user is shown which window the pointer icon (automatic help tool) was currently located. A special window or portion of the window list, as described above, can display the

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window. If the use of an automated assistant was combined with the same blending method as described in Gough, then an automated assistant could be employed together in an always-visible display screen. Such a combination would have been obvious when automated assistants in a graphical user interface that allows for an always-visible display screen is the objective.

16. Claims 40 and 42:

The claim 40(42) encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claims 19(21) except the additional claim limitation of an apparatus. However, Gough further discloses the claim limitation of an apparatus (e.g., figure 1; column 4-5).

Remarks

17. Applicant's arguments, filed 02/02/2004, paper number 7, have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

18. (A) In Remarks, Applicant argues in essence with respect to the amended Claim 1 and similar claims that:

“Accordingly, because Gough employs a ‘redirect’ approach, redirecting the output into the RAM buffer (as opposed to allowing the output to continue to go the VRAM buffer), Gough does not teach or suggest the recited required ‘swap back’ of claim 1, replacing the prior blending result (third pixel values) with the original pre-blend pixel values (first pixel values).”

In response to (A), Gough teaches swapping pages in the VRAM buffer and the RAM buffer. Gough does not exclusively teach redirecting the page of VRAM to the page of RAM. Gough also teaches in column 12, lines 1-17 copying images from VRAM into RAM in a way that the

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third pixel values stored in the VRAM can be mapped to the physical memory area of the RAM using the redirection of pointers to the RAM. Gough further teaches in column 12, lines 1-17 the opposite direction of writing the memory pages of RAM into VRAM such that the third pixel values currently stored in the VRAM can be replaced by the pixel values stored in the RAM using the redirection of pointers to the VRAM. This is the so-called “swap back” of the pixel values. In the bi-directional image mapping between RAM and VRAM, the third pixel values can be replaced by the saved first pixel values in the RAM. That is different from the previous step of copying the first pixel values from the VRAM to RAM. Therefore, Gough clearly meets the claim limitation of replacing said third pixel values with said first pixel values using said saved first pixel values.

19. (B) In Remarks, Applicant argues in essence with respect to the amended Claim 1 and similar claims that:

“It further follows then because Gough does not employ the required ‘swap back’ approach, Gough does not teach or suggest the recited required ‘monitoring’ (so the ‘swap back’ may take place).”

In response to (B), Gough teaches the monitoring step in a way that the memory pages or the blending results written to VRAM are monitored on a display device. Gough teaches not only causing a portion of screen to be drawn “off screen” in RAM memory page, but also causing the system into writing images intended from VRAM into RAM and vice versa, consequently causing the pixel values originated from the RAM to be drawn in a portion of the screen area

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after the pixel values from the RAM is written to the VRAM memory page. Therefore, Gough fulfills the amended Claim 1 as currently drafted.

20. (C) In Remarks, Applicant argues in essence with respect to the amended Claim 7 and similar claims that:

“Accordingly, claim 7 requires that when cursor events is detected for the ‘blending’ display, whether the cursor event is to be handled by the application associated with the non-blocking always visible display or the application associated with the underlying display, is determined based on the current blending bias.

For example, the handling of the cursor event may be resolved in favor of the application, which displays have a stronger blending bias. More specifically, if the blending bias is 70 % in favor of the underlying display, and 30% in favor of the non-blocking always visible display, cursor events are handled by the application associated with the underlying display.”

In response to (C), Gough clearly teaches the claim limitation of the current blending bias for the reasons given below. Gough teaches determining whether the cursor events (e.g., column 5, lines 5-65; column 5, lines 50-64; column 6, lines 50-64; column 7, lines 1-67) are to be handled by an application program associated with said non-blocking always visible display or an application program associated with an underlying display window, based at least in part on a current blending bias because Gough teaches partially transparent versus translucent blending in column 6, lines 50-64 depending on the blending coefficient $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ wherein $1-\alpha$ equals the current blending bias and the blending formula is well known to one of the ordinary skill in the

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computer graphics art as $\alpha \times (\text{non-blocking always display image pixel}) + (1 - \alpha) \times (\text{the underlying display image pixel})$. For example, if the blending coefficient α equals 0.3 (the current blending bias being 70%), the blending is in favor of the underlying window (partially transparent). If the blending coefficient α equals 0.7 (the current blending bias being 30%), the blending is in favor of the non-blocking always-visible window because the underlying window the non-blocking always-visible window is less transparent (partially translucent). Therefore, Gough clearly teaches the claim limitation of the current blending bias (see column 10, lines 23-41; figures 6a-16; column 6, lines 50-67; column 7, lines 1-67; column 8, lines 1-67; column 9, lines 1-67; column 10, lines 1-22; column 11, lines 10-67; column 12, lines 1-17). Gough fulfills the amended Claim 7 as currently drafted.

Conclusion

21. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

22. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jin-Cheng Wang whose telephone number is (703) 605-1213. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 6:30 (Mon-Thu).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Razavi can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jcw



MICHAEL RAZAVI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
EBC/OLY CENTER 2600